

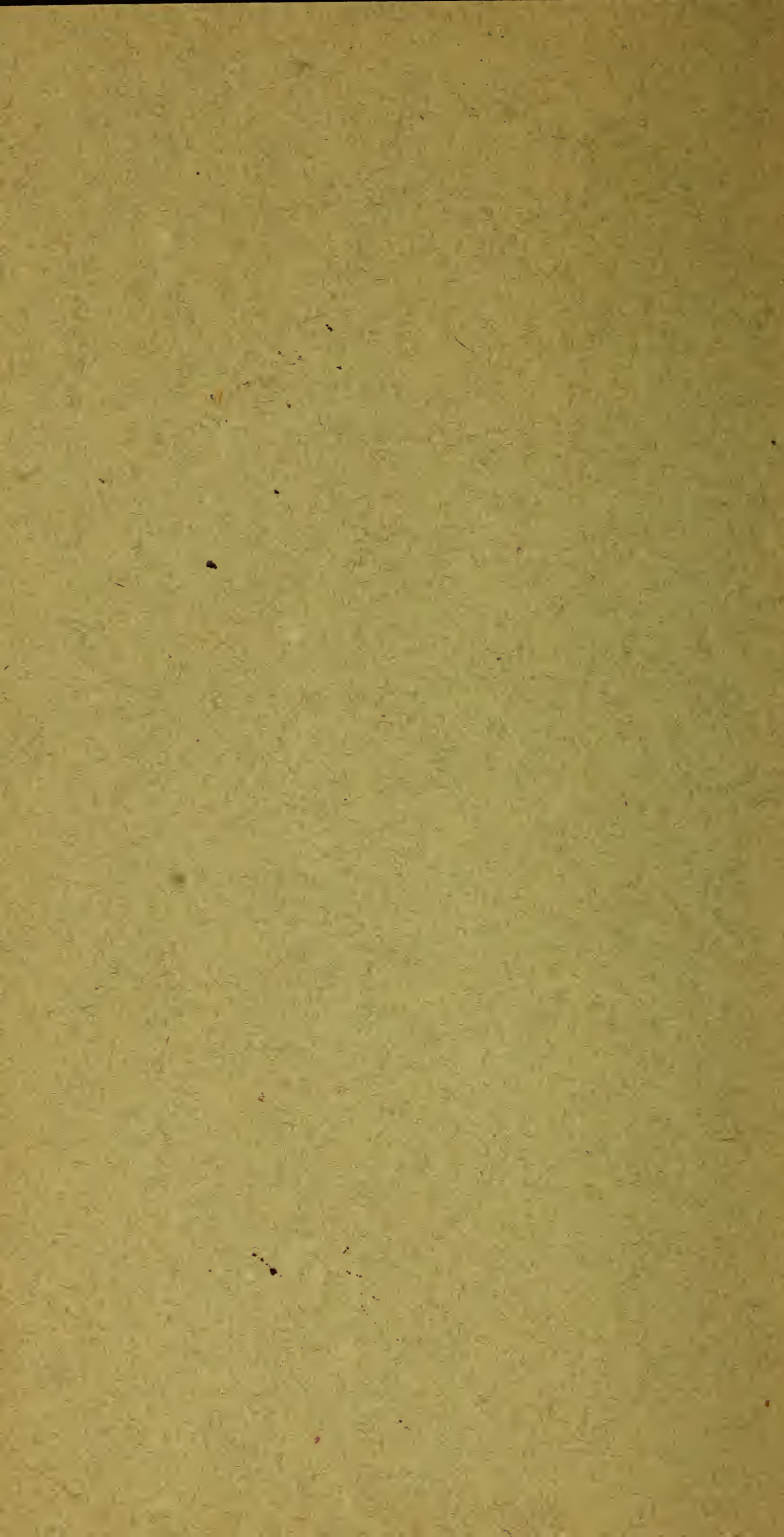
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# In Doublet and Hose





# IN DOUBLET AND HOSE

Being a homily on gentlemen's  
wear, with considerable inform-  
ation about the present and  
future modes; the manner of  
their making, and when worn



✓  
S. M. Allen  
B. M. Allen  
" "  
" "

*" Nothing is thought rare  
Which is not new, and follow'd; yet we know  
That what was worn some twenty years ago  
Comes into grace again."*



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## PREFATORY

**T**HERE can hardly be any controversy over the statement that Americans of the present day are devoting more time and attention to matters of dress; particularly is this true of the inhabitants of the western states. Eastern people have been looked upon, because of their wealth and consequent leisure, as being somewhat in advance of their western cousins as to the question of taste in dress, and, while this may be true, the reason for such a condition, if it exists, is readily discerned.

Since early in the 17th Century the inhabitants of the east have been accumulating wealth. This wealth brought leisure to the possessor, and together permitted him to cultivate every human refinement; not the least of which is that of dress.

Western people have busied themselves during the past half century in tilling the soil, building cities, establishing railroads, starting mills and factories and educating their children and were far too much occupied with the struggle for existence to devote much time to luxurious living.

Refined people there were among them in large numbers and they left as a heritage to their progeny, besides that refinement, the wealth to cultivate and develope it.

The highest refinement in manners or clothes is not estimated according to geographical lines. The well dressed man of this longitude should be no different from that of another. There is one standard for Chicago, for New York, and for San Francisco.

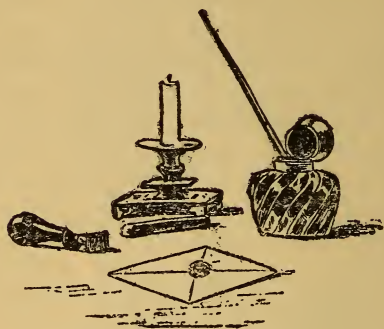
Men and women of taste do not need to be told what to wear nor when to wear it, though this little book may fall into the hands of such people.

We receive in our mail every week hundreds of letters asking our opinion as to the propriety of wearing this or

that—asking us what is correct for almost every conceivable occasion. To facilitate the answering of so many questions, and to promote the study of correct dress, we publish this homily.

We give a synopsis of each separate article of men's furnishings, telling when it is worn, how made, and the fabric used for the present and the coming seasons.

Our long experience in catering to men's wants in dress and the happy results of that effort, we believe, give us the right to speak authoritatively on the subject; being authority the information here given may be considered correct—immutable.



## CHAPTER I.

**B**ESIDES being generous and honest and kind, it is man's great duty to society to not only keep his body clean, but to cover that body with proper apparel for the season, the hour, and the occasion.

A man's character, taste and refinement may be estimated, in part, from his conversation and manners; but not until the measure of his taste in dress is taken into account, can the ultimate result be reached. A man may have correct theories about dress, but it is required that he manifest these theories in his own raiment.

Not only do the clothes worn by man indicate his character, taste, and refinement, but one may mark by his idiosyncrasies of dress,—the lawyer, the preacher, the judge, the literateur, the actor, the artist, the business man, and so on to the end of the category.

No rigid rule can be laid down for the proper outfitting of all beings, because the stature and girth of the human form are so varied. By classifying them into young, middle-aged, and elderly men, the task of correctly dressing them is robbed of many of its perplexing features. To separate these into sub-classifications, there are men of high and low stature, and the lean and the corpulent ones; then the task becomes still easier of properly fitting them for the dress of morning, afternoon, and evening, for the ordinary duties and customs of every-day life. These occasions comprise the time spent in one's apartments, on the street, at receptions, in the theatre, in travel, and in out-door sports generally.

Young men are allowed more latitude as to colors and styles than their older brothers of the other two classes, but as these young men advance in years, their tastes run to more modest clothes, though none the less rich and beautiful because of their plainness.

There is a special outfit in men's furnishings for morning, afternoon and evening, for negligee, traveling, hunting, fishing, etc.

As athletics and sports are becoming more a factor in our life year after year, it is essential that appropriate garments be made for each of these various pastimes. The English have for many years been prëminent in sporting matters, but they are giving way to the superiority of the American athletes, as was evidenced in the contests in New York during the past summer season.

While we acknowledge that London sets the pace in men's fashions, yet it remains for us to accept or reject them, and it is in this art of selection and discrimination that the American again excels.

In the matter of dress there is a wide opportunity for the exercise of individual taste for most of the occasions except that for evening dress wear. In this the laws are so rigid, and the strict adherence to those laws so imperative, that all individuality in taste is as completely submerged as is individuality in character by the modern tendency toward refinement in manners. There is only one evening dress for young, middle-aged, and elderly men. The edicts governing it are inexorable. Not so unrelenting are the rules for dress when one indulges in the promenade during the late afternoon. Here some little individual taste is permissible, though its extent is limited.

The attire for business, and for informal occasions between morning and evening admit of a wide range of personal selection, and for them one is almost overwhelmed with the variations of colors and patterns in forming a happy *tout ensemble*. The man of gentle blood strives to get as far away from the Chimmie Fadden idea in his outward appearance as he possibly can. He is not conspicuous. He dresses richly but plainly. There is nothing of the drum major about him. If he is remarked on the street it is only

*"Still to be neat, still to be drest,  
As you were going to a feast."*



because the observer sees that striking, quiet air of happy coalescence in clothes which always distinguishes the well dressed man.

If a man is well fitted with articles of tasteful apparel, he should, providing he does not employ a valet, spend sufficient time on the care of his clothes to keep them bright, fresh, clean and shapely. His shirts, his collars and cuffs, his neckwear for the various occasions, his under-dress, should all be laid away in drawers selected for each where they may be found readily and in perfect condition. The under-wear should be hung up where pure air may reach it.

The neckwear should be carefully folded, and when it becomes wrinkled a hot flat-iron should be drawn over it.

We frequently see a man whose entire make-up is pleasing to the eye; he is not over-dressed, but faultless in every detail. This man is the one who not only displays taste in his dress, but he knows where to buy. He is the man who drops into the shop now and then to have a chat with the haberdasher. He absorbs the ideas of his furnisher, perhaps unconsciously. He sees many an article a score of times before he decides to buy it. He sees the various articles of his costume with their bits of color in their relation to other kindred articles he wears. He becomes educated in the harmony of color. He is less apt to make mistakes in buying than the man whose only visit to the shop is one of immediate necessity, where the exquisite vestments of man's dress are displayed in artistic profusion. He discovers that it costs no more to dress in taste than to dress out of it. He finds that the salesmen are a great help to him in making his purchases.



*"Fashion, the arbiter and ruler of light."*

## CHAPTER II.

*"The hand that follows intellect can achieve,"*

NATURE fits all her children with something to do, and she requires of these children that they do *that something* well. If one is satisfied to be "no one knows who," he is quite sure to possess neither wealth nor the respect of his fellow men. To lead the van in any walk of life a man must first assiduously apply himself to that particular calling in which he desires to excel.

In the study of dress the thorough man harps on the strings of correctness, of harmony, of beauty. He knows that every white has its black. His creations are above the vulgar flight of meniality. His originality provokes originality. Thought is the wind and knowledge the sail that carries him far beyond the buoy of mediocrity. When a man has found that work—that life purpose—which is laid out for him, it may be one thing, it may be another; but whatever it is, he should be satisfied, that he may excel in it. The careful shop-keeper gains his knowledge through his zeal to please his patrons, because through his zealous work he places himself in a position to know. He forms the habit of pleasing. There are scores of men who have not the genius, who go on day after day striving to make ugly things look fair; as well might they try to move the pyramids of Egypt. The painter with his brush, the sculptor fashioning his clay, the lawyer before the bar, the surgeon with his scalpel, must have, besides years of experience, that genius, that adaptability, that love for his chosen calling, which guides his mind in the direction of progress; none the less is this true of the man whose province it is to clothe us in fine raiment.

The stuff one sees in most of the men's furnishing shops now-a-days is something between a hindrance and a help to correct dress; but when one gets into the right place he sees

finery that has the proper ring to it, timely stuff for the season—a little bit better than the best that is shown by others; there are happy, bright articles to delight his soul, if he be an appreciative man. There is a little tale about taste and harmony in everything he sees. He feels that peculiar air of superiority about the place which only the right place can have. He decides at once that he need not forsake Chicago for London or Paris to secure what is correct, because this store has it. Indeed, it is only across the street from those centres of fashion. It is in constant close touch with them. It is notified when anything new is produced. It imports direct;—has it as fast as modern methods of transportation will bring it over. This shop produces simultaneously in Chicago styles that Paris and London give to the world. It has the extremes of fashion always for the man who wants the latest. Its managers are alert, quick to act, and never allow a patron to leave the establishment, whether he wants this extreme style or that one.

Because the dealer who has been supplying you cannot give you everything you desire, do not presume that all dealers are of like calibre. That man is of the old school. Little does he know, and less does he care, for that which is being done in Europe. The man who watches the creators of new modes, and secures their productions early, is the new, modern merchant, who gives you pertinent suggestions, who lends you his ideas gained from years of thorough study in his calling. He is the one to whom you should pin your faith. His judgment and decisions are absolute, supreme.

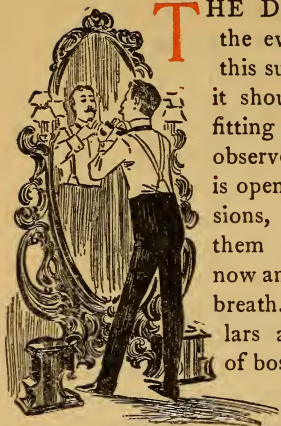


## CHAPTER III.

### ON THE VARIOUS ARTICLES OF MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

*"Stitch! Stitch! Stitch!*

*In poverty, hunger, and dirt,  
And still with a voice of dolorous pitch,  
Would that its tone could reach the rich.  
She sang this song of the shirt."*



**T**HE DRESS SHIRT is invariably worn with the evening dress suit, and as an adjunct of this suit it has no substitute. To fit perfectly it should be made to your measure. An ill-fitting garment of this kind is apparent to the observer, as such a broad expanse of the bosom is open to view. Being worn on happy occasions, one can hardly participate fully in them with an obstreperous shirt which every now and then provokes him to swear under his breath. It is made now with cuffs and collars attached, in various widths and lengths of bosom, which open in front of course, and with a leaning toward a fine white embroidery on that edge of the bosom which laps outside. The very latest evening dress shirt worn by the European leaders has a colored embroidery on the edge, though whether this will be accepted in America or not remains to be seen. Some of the best dressed men suggest the making of the dress shirt with only cuffs attached on account of the severe treatment the shirt receives in the laundry.

It should be properly starched, ironed and finished with the domestic or dull finish. The body of the dress shirt is now made of French batiste, a light weight, soft fabric, either woven plain or with a thin white satin finish stripe. Plain white cambric is more durable and is also used.

**FANCY SHIRTS** Are worn for business and leisure when one is not required to be dressed up, and are permissible on varied occasions for informal day wear. They are made to your measure in endless varieties of plain and colored, woven and printed, fabrics of cambric, zephyr, cheviot, and Oxford cloths. The style of making them, and the finish of the bosom is constantly changing with the moon; consequently it is impossible to lay down any rule by which to be guided on these questions. The extreme patterns are fancy wide stripes, three inches apart, with the bosom stripe of one color, and that of the shirt body of another color. The bosoms are now made short.

The shirt with the plain white body and colored bosom and cuffs is not the correct thing; it is an economical but questionable substitute for the one with colored body and bosom, and is a creation of the "hewers of wood and drawers of water," who unfortunately attempt to make clothes for the public. The shirt made as above will do very well for a "would be"—the fellow who wears a silk hat with tan shoes and a sack coat.

The fancy colored shirt to be correct must be fancy in body, bosom and cuffs. The garment in its entirety may be of one pattern, or the bosom and cuffs, which should be attached, may be of one fancy pattern, and the body of a different pattern, but the colors and patterns must harmonize in the case of the latter mode. Some very swagger fabrics are shown in the piece from which these shirts are made. Seasonable colors are delicate shades of brown, purple, and old golds. They are very high novelties, entirely original in design, and made by the best looms in Great Britain.





*"O fair undress, best dress! it checks no vein,  
But every flowing limb in pleasure drowns,  
And heightens ease with grace."*

**NEGLIGEE SHIRTS ..** Are not worn with diamonds, nor when calling, nor with the frock coat, nor with the silk hat; but for outing and day wear. The man guilty of an infraction of these rules is certain to receive adequate punishment. All hail to the individual who invented this style of shirt. It is an inestimable help to comfort on the hot days of summer, for business and outing, when one desires to be free and easy.

The style for the season of '96 will be somewhat different from that of the past season; soft fronts will hold sway, which will have a centre pleat an inch wide, to be heavily lined with linen for starching. The materials from which the negligee shirts will be made are identical with those used in the fancy colored starched shirts. The cuffs will be attached, and of like material as the shirt, but the collar will be detached. Extreme styles in outing shirts will be made with straight standing collar to almost meet in front. The style of detached turn-down collar for wear with negligee shirts will be white linen, and ranging in height from the very low ones to those which stand higher than the ordinary standing collar. The height, of course, will be decided on the point of comfort by the wearer, according to the length of his neck and his proneness to prepire. The collar is entirely a matter of individual selection, however.

Perhaps the "hottest stuffs" (if we may be allowed the expression) we show are in the specially made Oxford cloth to be cut into shirts for cycling and golf, as well as for other cold weather outing. The patterns are fancy, though very exquisite, both in color and texture.

We not only make shirts for cycling and golf, but for fishing, hunting, and travelling; and it might be stated here that all these special goods for shirtings are selected

with the idea of appropriateness for the various uses for which they are intended ; these latter are made to measure from Ceylon flannel, a soft fabric with fancy stripes, as modest or as extreme as one desires. This peculiar material may be made with a linen neckband, thereby admitting the use of the white linen collar. Such a shirt as this is quite the delight of the English tourist and sportsman.



*" Skilled in the globe and sphere, he gravely stands,  
And with his compass measures seas and lands."*

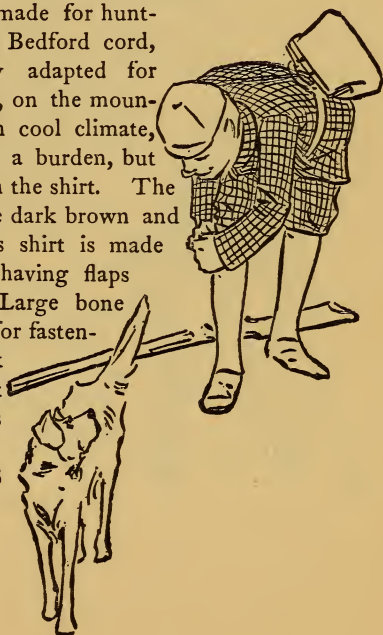
**BOATING SHIRTS..** The absolutely correct boating shirts are cut to measure from heavy white "matt cloth," which resembles white duck trouserings. They are made with low turn-down collar and cuffs attached. This "matt" fabric is very soft and starchable. It is a particularly sensible shirt for boating.



*" Come, shall we go and kill us venison."*

**HUNTING SHIRTS..**

The special fabric made for hunting shirts is called Bedford cord, and is particularly adapted for shirts to be worn at the hunt, on the mountains, and for travelling in cool climate, where an overcoat would be a burden, but where warmth is imperative in the shirt. The correct shades in these are the dark brown and gray hunting colors. This shirt is made with large roomy pockets, having flaps which button over them. Large bone buttons are used throughout for fastenings. The cuffs turn back and like the collar, are soft and of the same material as



the shirt body. The view of them in the shop windows conjures up visions of the guns, the dogs, the game and all the other essentials of a pleasant hunt.



### **CLUB... OUTFITS**

One of the features of our establishment, is the department for making to order, in their respective colors, outfits for cycling, golf, polo, and other pastime clubs. The propriety of the fabric, the harmony of color, the cut, the fit, and the general effect of the suits we make, are as near right as the intelligent effort of masters and artisans can produce. We have made complete outfits for many of the leading clubs in the country and have been consulted by them regarding the adoption of club colors. We are pleased at all times to be of service to clubs in this matter. Inquiries from clubs in other cities will receive careful attention.



### **GOLF COATS**

Are to be seen in the regular hunting combination of red with yellow cuffs. The knickerbockers for golf are of white duck and made to measure. This is the material used by all English sportsmen for this purpose.



### **THE BICYCLE SUIT FOR '96**

For cycling in the cool early spring the new thing in shirts will be of Calcutta flannel in all the bright colors, to button in front with large pearl buttons, and with a neckband for white linen collars, and wristbands for white linen cuffs. It is a pretty shirt and will be much in favor.



## CYCLING SUITS . .

In cycling suits the checks and large plaids in browns and greens will be popular, as will the homespun for midsummer. Brown linen crash in suits of cap, shirt, coat, and knickers will also have their devotees for '96.



## COLLARS AND CUFFS . . . . .

The wearing of modish collars is imperative for the various occasions. They should be changed every day, as with the shirt. If one's neck is long, a high standing or turn down collar should be worn. If the neck is short the turn down for business, and the low standing collar for dress and semi-dress. They should be laundered with dull finish. If the laundry finishes your shirts, collars and cuffs with a gloss, you can remove it by rubbing a clean damp (not wet) towel over the glossy surface; this will produce the dull effect, and is the manner employed in the laundries which do this class of work.



*"At once amazed  
In all the colour of the flushing year."*

## NECKWEAR

This article of apparel allows a varied taste in its selection, and whatever the shape, it should be tied by the wearer and made to order. The made-up-ready-for-wear affairs are marks of plebeianism, and are religiously tabooed by men of taste. They will do very well for the "gent."

There are perhaps more individual violations of good taste in the wearing of neckties than in any other one article of dress. Hardly any punishment is severe enough for the man who persists in manifesting his patriotism by wearing a red necktie and a white collar with a blue shirt, or for the auburn haired "gent" with the torquoise cravat. The latter

with a brown suit is about as atrocious a thing as a man could perpetrate on an innocent public, and to rub him with an oaken towel would be simply an act of retributive justice.

In ties for business, negligee or other wear there are a thousand and one shades, patterns and combinations in the prevailing shapes. Here one may indulge in bits of color to his heart's content. For winter, being the sombre season, the neckwear should be of darker colors and of heavier material than for summer. This is also *en regle* for rainy weather, in any season. In summer the time of gladness, when the birds sing, and the flowers bloom, light gay colors should prevail.



### THE DRESS CRAVAT . .

It is imperative that a gentleman should have at least two dozen dress cravats, which for the season of '95 and '96, are made of plain white linen lawn, ribbed mulle, and French cambric. Being now made of washable material, a dress tie should be worn but once, then sent to the laundry.



### THE . . . . CLUB TIE

Commonly known as the string tie is made with ends tapering toward the centre. It still holds the favor accorded it in times past, is a very saucy shape and much liked by men who dress well. New seasonable patterns are shown in various colors to suit the most fastidious taste. These are made to order.

The shape of the bow or club tie is diminishing in width and has square cut ends tapering to the center. The prevailing shape is the long slender bow. No matter how poorly the bow is tied by the wearer it is better from an artistic point of view than any that may be produced ready for wear in the factory. The well dressed man strives to



have his neckwear appear as carelessly tied as possible. A scarf pin is never correctly worn with the club tie.



*THE . . . . .  
BLACK BOW*

May never be a substitute for the white lawn cravat for full dress occasions. It is as great an infraction of the rules of correct dress to do so, as the wearing of a tall hat with a negligee shirt. The black satin bow has its duty to perform with the Tuxedo or semi-dress coat, and may be worn at the club, at gentleman's dinner parties, and at other functions where ladies are not present.

So long as the plain white and black ties have each a separate service to perform, we would advise the reader not to wear those colors in neckwear for business or negligee, but to wear any other color which one's complexion will permit.



*THE . . . . .  
DE JOINVILLE*

This is tied after the fashion of the four-in-hand, but is not the same in appearance when tied as the latter, owing to its being cut from a different pattern. It is intended for business and day wear, and is made in a different shape from that of last season. The knots are made very much larger than for some years, and it is by far the most radical change in neckwear for the fall and winter.



*ASCOT  
SCARF*

The large Ascot puffs to be worn with a pin, we display in new soft silks of new colors in backgrounds of greens, lilacs, golds, and blacks, with large figured designs of various colors. These are made to your order as are the De Joinvilles and all other shapes.



### **CLUB AND . . . ASCOT STOCK**

This is a new tie which laps twice around the neck and ties in a small butterfly bow.

It is worn now by disciples of extreme fashion and is identical with the old fashioned Stock shape of our ancestors which was wide in front. It is worn without a collar, though formerly it was not. It might be said here that there is a general tendency, in modern fashion for men to pattern after the modes of our forefathers. This same Stock is worn in Ascot shape principally for winter outing, skating, hunting and negligee, when no collar is worn. The materials are

soft flannel in bright plaids and plain bright colors, among which are the old brown linen colors with white stripes and dots.

For winter outing the first duty is to protect the body from the severity of the weather, and a man who skates or hunts is not properly dressed unless he wears the Ascot Stock made of wool, which fits closely around the neck, thereby keeping that part of the body warm.



### **THE . . . . . FOUR-IN-HAND**

Is now being made reversible; both sides being alike, with tapering end shape, which is the only change from the old style Four-in-Hand. They are made in plain and fancy colors as usual. The wide "folded scarf" to be tied as a four-in-hand is the leading shape for the knot tie.



### **SUMMER . . NECKWEAR**

The very latest thing for neckwear for the summer season of '96 will be the linen crash cloth made in all the shapes then prevailing. These scarfs wash beautifully and will be made to tie by the wearer. It is an exclusive style with our establishment.

**PIECE  
SILK**

In order to obtain something exclusive one should select and have made to order, in whatever shape fancy dictates, ties from some of the silks we show in large squares; they are endless in variety and pattern, and nothing more exquisite could be found in London or Paris than these same silks. It is quite customary to have ties made to order of silk of your own choosing, and, too, without extra cost.



*"Give me thy gloves. I'll wear them for thy sake."*

**GLOVES**

Gloves should be worn on every clear day in autumn, winter, and spring. They keep the hands clean, and give one more of the air of the careful man than if he walks along with his ungloved hands jammed into his pockets. He must always wear them with full dress—in the ball room, where he is dancing with ladies dressed in delicate white gowns, else what havoc would he raise in a half hour were he to give his perspiring hands full sway. This season's gloves are shown in standard red tans which have held favor for some years. The backs of the reds, blacks, browns and slates are more and more heavily stitched in colors; though the stitching is not of the same color as the glove. The newest gloves are of very light shades with dark stitching; and in slates, suedes, (or undressed) with white stitching. These gloves are for street dress, or business wear. The full dress gloves are of a cream or eggshell color stitched with black and lavender, and the plain white suede (or undressed).





### DRIVING GLOVES

Are of heavy red tan, with hands faced with an extra piece of very tough reindeer skin. The newest driving gloves are the welt grip drivers. The palm and fingers being heavily cross-stitched.



### SKATING GLOVES..

Are hand-made, having a Scotch knit hand with leather palm and long wrists covering the coat sleeve to protect the pulse from the wintry blasts. It is a very sensible glove for the purpose.



### LADIES' GLOVES

They come in the red tans and light brown hickory shades for street wear, the weight remains the same as last season. Ladies' sleighing gloves are made of cheverette tan leather, with squirrel lining and long wrists, and in reindeer skin with a gray squirrel lining.



*"In faith there is comfort in thy hosiery."*

### UNDERWEAR

For health man should change his underwear every day. If he cannot afford to do this he should at least not wear a suit two days in succession. He may do so by wearing three suits a week on alternate days. In summer more changes are required because of its attendant perspiration. Articles worn alternately have the advantage of an airing and rest, and wear longer. Dress trousers hang better over silk drawers; or jean drawers worn over a light balbriggan will accomplish the same purpose. The cotton garment does not stick to the trousers as does the woolen one.

In selecting underwear one cannot be over careful. He

should have shirts and drawers that fit the form snugly and which will not shrink by proper care in the wash. The quality, finish and general character should be the best, and without fear of contradiction we can say that *the* underwear which holds supreme favor among well dressed men above all other makes, is that made by the London house of Allen, Solly & Co. The fat man as well as the thin one, the tall man as well as the short one, is able to find in their product the best in quality, the best in finish and fit, to be had anywhere. Their brown vicuna underwear comes in all weights and sizes as does their natural wool, brown and balbriggan, hand-made lisle, and fancy lisle and balbriggan.

The fabrics for the underwear come in four weights from the house of Allen, Solly & Co., and every man who travels or is out of doors much in changeable climates should have these various weights in his wardrobe.

Besides the underwear there is a flannel under-garment made to wear over the undershirt, for full dress, to make up for the difference of weight in the coat and waistcoat. This should be numbered among the habiliments of a well dressed man.

For those who do not desire to pay the price of the very best, there are the varied standard makes, sold at more moderate prices, but it is doubtful economy to skimp on the underwear.



**SILK . . . . .  
UNDERWEAR**

The competition in silk underwear is so great that the makers in this country manufacture poor grades and sell them to every dealer throughout the states. The quality is consequently becoming poorer and poorer every year.

The "Brettles" pure silk underwear of the first grade, which we handle in 3, 6, 9, 12 and 20 thread weights, is a standard article and the profit to the dealer is so small that



they are not to be had everywhere. The dealers usually prefer to carry such goods as they make the most money on.



### **CUSTOM MADE UNDERWEAR..**

The "linen mesh" underwear which is cut from piece goods and made to order is a light gauze round thread fabric and is particularly adapted for summer wear. Nightshirts and pajamas are also made to measure from the same material.

Men who know the worth of perfect fitting underwear often leave their measure three months in advance of the time they require it. In so doing they are enabled to have ideas of their own carried out in the making; then, too, one has the added benefits of our suggestions, as to fit, finish and for example such other details as a double chest, or a double back, and other reinforcements here and there.

To have just the right thing one should have as many of the articles made to his measure as his purse will permit, however, if he is of a saving turn of mind he should not economize in this direction on his under garments.

The latest improvement for stout men's drawers is a special abdominal band of heavy duck linen, and may be attached to new or old garments.

The top band of the regular made drawers is cut away to the depth of the abdominal band; then the latter is sewed on. It fastens in front by two straps and buckles instead of with buttons and button-holes. It will be popular with lean and corpulent men, but particularly so with the latter.



*"He will come to her in yellow stockings, and 'tis a colour she abhors, and cross gartered a fashion she detests."*

### **HOSIERY**

Allen, Solly & Co.'s hosiery is in line with their underwear. It is made mostly in the natural threads of wool and cotton fabrics in all colors—fancy and plain or with embroidered fronts, for summer wear.

The fleece-lined bedroom hose are made to slip on in the morning when one is shaving or lounging about one's room. They are made in the same shape as the ordinary hose, are of white soft thick wool, and a very convenient article to possess.



**NIGHTSHIRTS** Beautiful ones are of soft fancy materials, such as zephyrs and batiste cloth. As a man spends about one-third of his time in bed, he should give some attention to it. It is, though, an article of apparel which receives less consideration from the wearer than most anything else he wears. The nightshirt should have ease and comfort; it should be cut and made to measure, not too large nor too small. We make them with a shawl collar, which fits the neck perfectly, and with a full skirt.



**PAJAMAS** We make them of the same material as the night-shirt. The pajama to be comfortable should be cut to fit, though not after the Japanese pattern with the arm-hole cut down to the waist. The pajama coat should be made so as to admit of use in lounging about the bed-chamber and for shaving.



*"Man's rich restorative, his valued bath,"*

**BATHROBES** They are made from light crash-cloth in varied colors and patterns, as well as from light flannel cloths. One robe is made of cheviot cloth, a heavy cotton fabric, and admits of washing. It may be used as a bathrobe or as a lounging chamber



gown. It is made very fancy in bright colors, and bound on the edge with flat colored binding.



**HANDKERCHIEFS** The handkerchief should be kept out of sight at all times. The newest ones are made of French batiste, plain white body, with fancy satin as well as silk borders. The demand for fancy bordered linen handkerchiefs seems to be diminishing, the batiste having supplanted them. The all-silk handkerchiefs are not in favor, unless it be a bright color for the overcoat, or the house coat pockets. The standard handkerchiefs come in plain white linen as heretofore, with medium and narrow hem; in qualities ranging in price from the ordinary linen to the most expensive hand-woven linen made in the cottages of Ireland. A very thin and soft fabric of mulle is made especially for full dress wear; it comes in plain colors, in varied prices, and takes the place of the white silk handkerchief. The old fashioned large linen squares are shown for elderly gentlemen's wear, and for those who do not affect the latest fashions in small articles.



**MUFFLERS** The mufflers, we make in large squares in a new shape. They are now seen in long stripes folded lengthwise instead of crosswise as formerly, and may when desired be folded into neckties. Some are of heavy figured silk and satin and of rich cashmere Persian designs. The plain white mufflers are worn for full dress. They are made in basket weaved designs from washable thread silk. The best means



to obtain a muffler which will have some exclusiveness is to order it made from lengths of rich silk such as are shown for neckwear.

We also make mufflers from fancy flannel squares hemmed and bound on the edge with satin or silk of different colors; these are worn for travelling, skating, sleighing and all other winter outings, and take the place of the little old time plaid shawl which our grandfathers wore.



*"With silken coats, and caps, and golden rings,  
With ruffs, and cuffs, and farthingales, and things."*

### HOUSE JACKETS

This is an article which man is allowed to wear in high colors. It is cut square in front with pockets low down on the side. The newest are shown in blue, black, green and wine shades, with modest Persian black figures on the ground colors as above. House coats are also made to measure with cuffs and collars of bandana silk squares. A very swell thing is made of an indigo blue English twill in white figures of vines. These silks are very new and made especially for house jackets.

A velveteen jacket with Scotch plaid cuffs and collar and entire lining of same material, buttoned with silk frogs, is an exquisite creation for this season.



**HOUSE COATS** Are made also in short sack and gown lengths of plain black and fawn camels hair with black silk cord edge and silk-lined sleeves. The latter are adapted for a more varied use than the ordinary house coat.



*"The day is cold, and dark, and dreary.  
It rains, and the wind is never weary."*

**RAIN COATS** The Box-cloth coats are the proper ones. They are made of regular light weight overcoating and craven-etted to shed water. The seams are strapped and gummed as well as stitched, making them absolutely waterproof. A rain coat of Box-cloth in the light buff shades with pearl buttons makes an excellent driving coat. They come in two lengths, one extending to the ankle and the other just below the knee, and have the appearance of the English top coat. The black Inverness rain coat for evening wear is made with the full cape and may be worn outside an overcoat.



**CANES AND UMBRELLAS**

The canes shown this season are plain in finish with straight and crooked handles of Wang Hee and Penang woods, very much on the bam boo order. It is not carried when one is in evening dress, because the hands should be free to care for one's hat and top coat. At the opera there is the additional care of the opera glass, the fan, and the wraps of one's *ladye fayre*. It is never carried to business or on rainy days. The umbrellas are made in the same fashion as the cane





## SUSPENDERS

The suspender is the support of the trousers, and should have no frills in the shape of new fangled devices. There is no limit to the style and quality. The Cantab is a hand-made suspender from Welsh, Margetson & Co., of London. Plain white hand-made suspenders, with cotton web, in light weight, are the correct thing for full dress. For business and general wear they come in plain solid colors.



## MEN'S BELTS

The narrow English patent leather, triple enamel belt will be the thing for present outing wear. For summer there will be some new things shown which are now being designed.



## LADIES' . . . SILK WAISTS

Extremely *chic* are the newest creations in silk and cotton shirt waists for '96. All these goods are imported direct by us for the reason that by so doing, we are able to show exclusive novelties not to be had elsewhere. The most beautiful fabric for the silk waist is called "Rhumchunda Silk." It is of the finest twilled texture, washable and a very costly fabric. The colors are varied—of dainty and delicate Persian effects, absolutely fast, and their combinations widely different from anything yet shown in fabrics for women's wear. It comes in piece "squares" two of which make a waist. "Rhumchunda" is already creating a furor among women, a sort of passion for waists as it were.

They are the epitome of fashion, and every woman who sees them promises herself sufficient for her needs. The waists are made with a linen neckband and narrow silk cuffbands. The cuffband will be worn with or without the white linen cuffs, which may be fastened if desired to the silk cuffs. White linen pleats starched will be buttoned to the front.

*LADIES' . . . . .*

*COTTON WAISTS*

The shirt waists made of cambric for women for the summer of '96 will be modelled after a French pattern which has passed muster in the gay capital. In this fabric we have an endless variety of Paris and London high novelties, made in countless patterns and combinations of color. The new idea in making them is with detached collars, and many women who have already placed their orders for the next season desire the cuffs detached as well. The latter are made very narrow from the same fabric as the shirt, but of different colors.

Piqué will be a favorite for the coming season in beautiful colors of flowers, vines and Persian patterns.



*LADIES'*

*BELTS*

Ladies' belts are made from bright colored and patent leathers. A belt with heavy brass buckles just wide enough to cover the dress band, is quite swagger, and will be the correct thing for the coming season.



*LEGGINS*

This season, leggins for golf, skating, winter outing, and cycling, are hand-knit of heavy wool. They come in the season's popular colors, and are put on like the hose. Very new things are in heather patterns with Scotch tops, representing all the clans.

LINCOLN BARTLETT CO.

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## DIRECTIONS

### *For Washing Silk and Woollen Hosiery.*

Add dissolved yellow soap in the porportion of one pound to four gallons of warm (not hot) water, in which place the articles to be washed.

Draw them repeatedly through the hand, but avoid rubbing them.

When cleansed, wring as dry as possible to remove the soap.

Rinse, first in warm water and again in cold.

If the articles are colored, throw a little salt in the last water to prevent the dye running.

Wring thoroughly, and dry quickly.



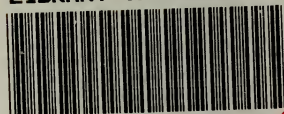




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